

PART 6 - COMMUNITY HEALTH STATISTICS

Chart 6.1
**Age-Adjusted
Drug-Related Death Rates**

The age-adjusted drug-related death rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives increased from 3.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1979-1981 to 4.3 in 1989-1991. The U.S. All Races rate for 1990 was 3.5.

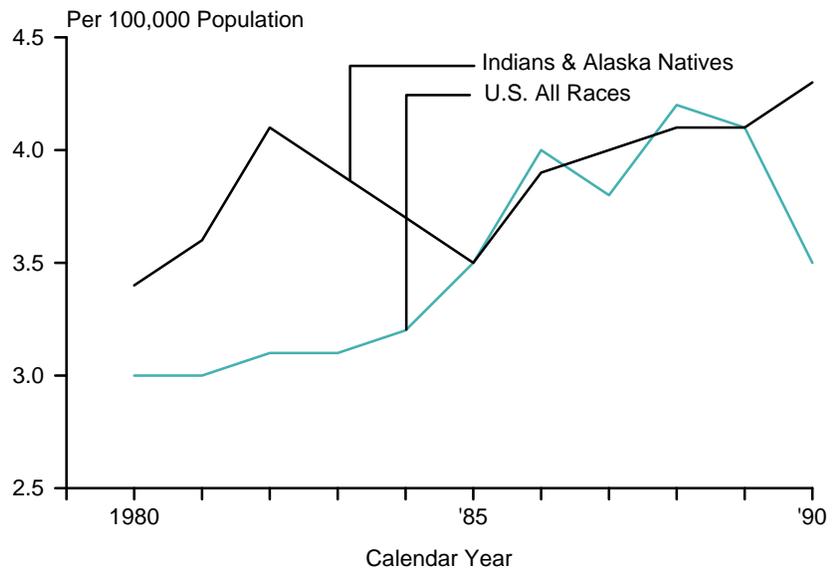


Table 6.1
Drug-Related Deaths and Mortality Rates

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1979-1991

Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population

Calendar Years(s)	Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races		U.S. White Rate	Ratio Indian to:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		All Races	U.S. White
1989. 1991 (1991)	50						
1989. 1991 (1990)	48	4.3	9,441	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.3
1988. 1990 (1989)	45	4.1	10,692	4.1	3.7	1.0	1.1
1987. 1989 (1988)	36	4.1	10,882	4.2	3.8	1.0	1.1
1986. 1988 (1987)	45	4.0	9,760	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.2
1985. 1987 (1986)	39	3.9	9,941	4.0	3.7	1.0	1.1
1984. 1986 (1985)	34	3.5	8,628	3.5	3.2	1.0	1.1
1983. 1985 (1984)	27	3.7	7,895	3.2	2.9	1.2	1.3
1982. 1984 (1983)	40	3.9	7,468	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.3
1981. 1983 (1982)	30	4.1	7,286	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.4
1980. 1982 (1981)	27	3.6	7,068	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.2
1979. 1981 (1980)	25	3.4	6,881	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.2
(1979)	27						

NOTE: Includes deaths caused by drug dependence. 304, nondependent abuse of drugs excluding alcohol and tobacco. 305.2. 305.9, accidental poisoning by drugs, medicinal substances and biologicals. E 850. E 858, suicide by drugs. E 950.0. E 950.5, and injury by drugs. E 980.0. E 980.5. American Indian and Alaska Native rates are for the 3-year periods specified. Numbers of deaths and U.S. rates are for the single year specified.

Chart 6.2

Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex, Indians and Alaska Natives (1989-1991)

The age-specific drug-related death rate (1989-1991) for Indian males was highest for age group 25 to 34 years (11.7 deaths per 100,000 population). The highest age-specific rate for Indian females occurred in the age group 45 to 54 years (8.0).

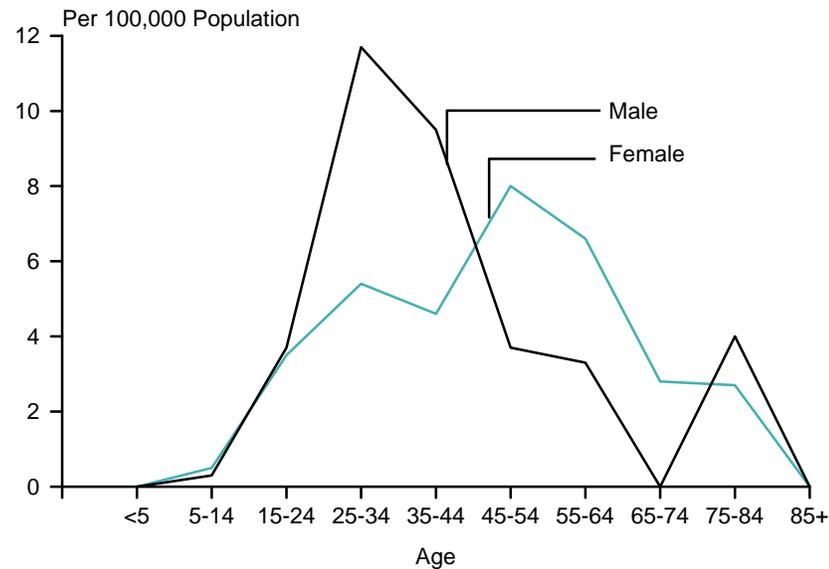


Table 6.2

Drug-Related¹ Mortality Rates by Age and Sex

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, 1989-1991, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1990

Rate per 100,000 Population

Age Group	Indian and Alaska Native		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 5 years	.	.	.
5-14 years	0.4	0.3	0.5
15-24 years	3.6	3.7	3.5
25-34 years	8.5	11.7	5.4
35-44 years	7.0	9.5	4.6
45-54 years	5.9	3.7	8.0
55-64 years	5.1	3.3	6.6
65-74 years	1.6	.	2.8
75-84 years	3.2	4.0	2.7
85 years+	.	.	.

Age Group	U.S. All Races		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 5 years	0.2	0.2	0.3
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24 years	1.9	2.3	1.5
25-34 years	6.4	9.0	3.8
35-44 years	8.1	11.5	4.9
45-54 years	4.5	5.1	4.0
55-64 years	3.2	3.0	3.4
65-74 years	2.8	2.9	2.7
75-84 years	3.4	3.6	3.3
85 years+	6.9	7.5	6.6

Age Group	U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 5 years	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24 years	1.8	2.2	1.4
25-34 years	6.1	8.7	3.4
35-44 years	7.4	10.1	4.6
45-54 years	4.2	4.3	4.1
55-64 years	3.2	2.7	3.6
65-74 years	2.8	2.9	2.8
75-84 years	3.5	3.7	3.5
85 years+	6.8	7.2	6.7

¹ Includes deaths with ICD-9 codes 304, 305.2 to 305.9, E850, E858, E950.0, E950.5, and E980.0, E980.5.

NOTE: . Represents zero.

Chart 6.3

Alcohol-Related Discharge Rates (First-Listed Diagnosis), IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1992 and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1992

In FY 1992, the total alcohol-related discharge rate (first diagnosis) for IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was 37.0 per 10,000 user population aged 15 years and older. This is nearly double the CY 1992 rate of 19.0 for U.S. general short-stay hospitals.

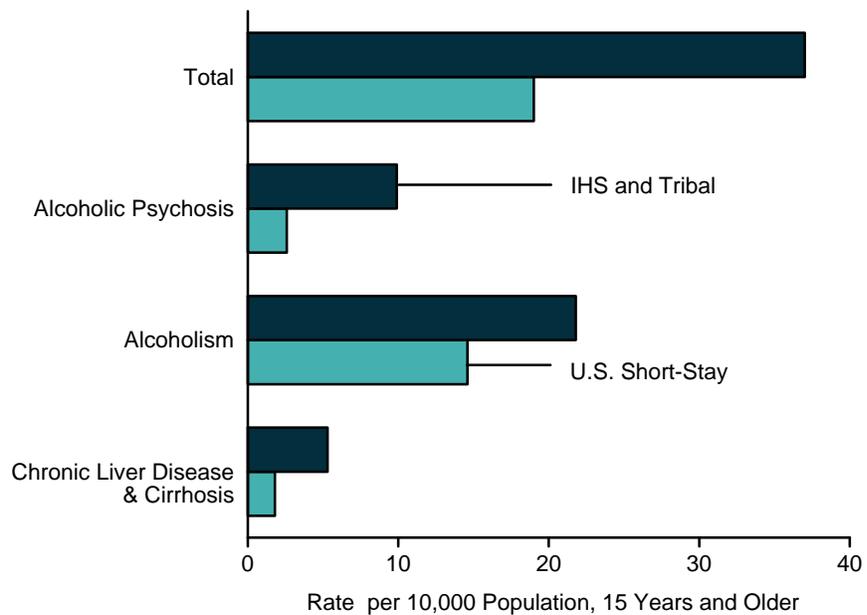


Table 6.3

Number and Rate for Discharges with a First-Listed Diagnosis of Alcoholism for Persons 15 Years Old and Older

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1992, and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1992

First Listed Diagnosis	IHS and Tribal Hospitals		U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals	
	Number	Rate	Number (thousands)	Rate
Total	2,743	37.0	376	19.0
Alcoholic psychosis (ICD-9-CM 291)	735	9.9	51	2.6
Alcoholism (ICD-9-CM 303, 305.0)	1,616	21.8	289	14.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic (ICD-9-CM 571.0, 571.3)	392	5.3	36	1.8

NOTE: Rate is number of discharges per 10,000 population aged 15 years and older.

SOURCES: U.S.. National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS, unpublished data

IHS. Annual Reports 2C and 3I

Chart 6.4

Environmental Health Services Provided, FY 1987-1993

Since FY 1987, the number of environmental health services provided has increased 30 percent. In FY 1993, over 160 thousand services were provided.

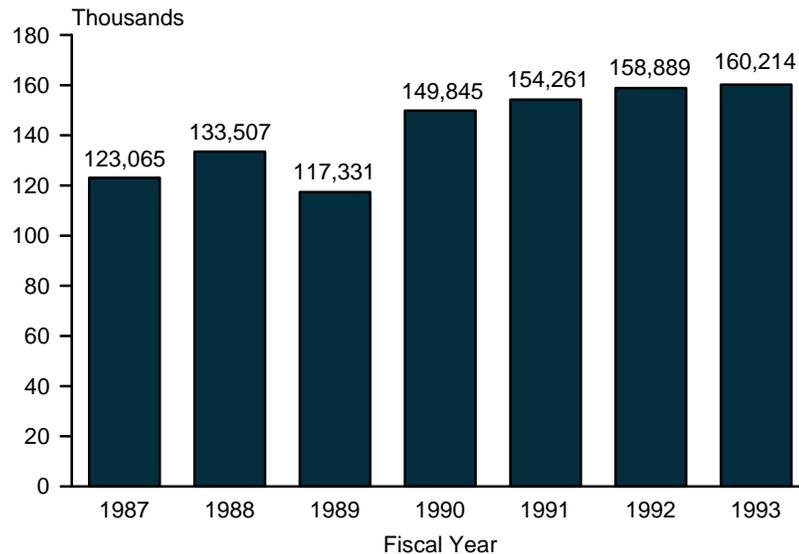


Chart 6.5

Leading Environmental Health Services Provided, FY 1993

In FY 1993, the leading environmental health service provided was for the category of injury prevention (44 percent of all services). This was followed by vector control (18 percent) and water supply (11 percent). The increase in vector control services over prior years is the result of activities associated with the Hanta virus outbreak in FY 1993.

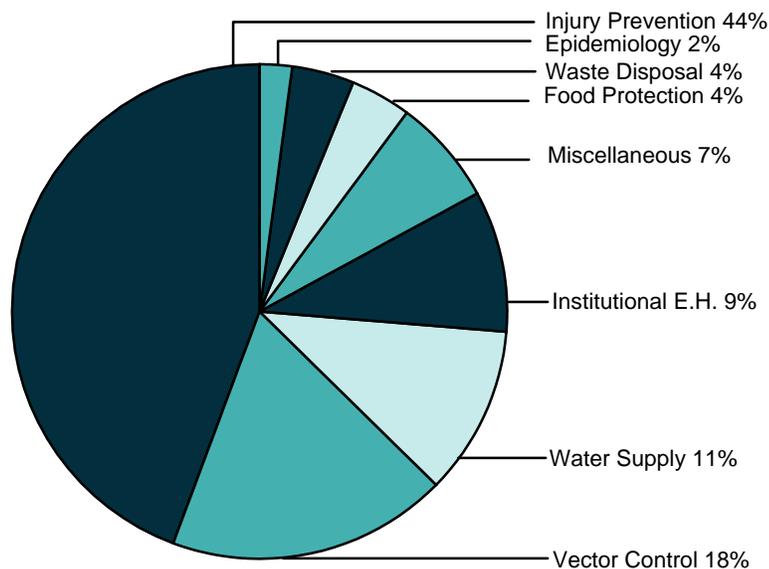


Chart 6.6

Injury Prevention Services, FY 1987-1993

Since FY 1987, injury prevention services provided by Environmental Health Services Branch staff have increased by 273 percent. In FY 1993, nearly 71,000 services were provided.

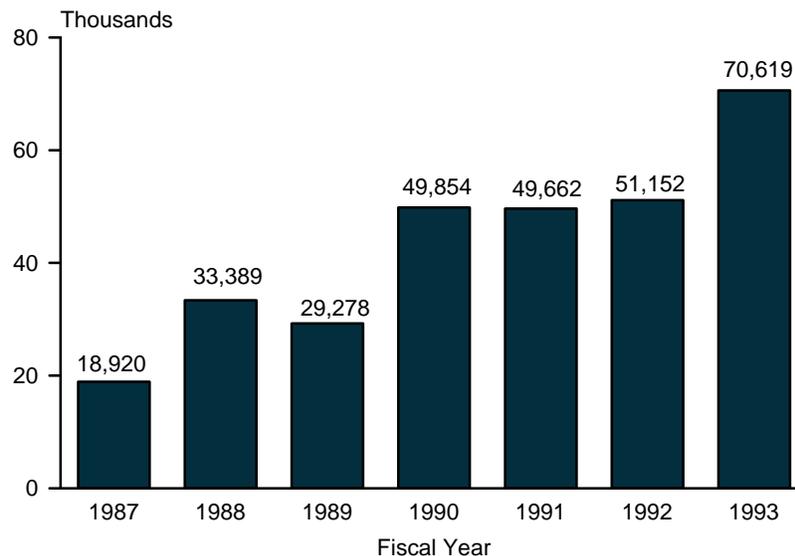


Chart 6.7

Hospitalizations for Injuries and Poisonings, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1987-1992

Since FY 1987, the number of discharges for injuries and poisonings from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased over 17 percent. In FY 1992, there were under 9,000 discharges.

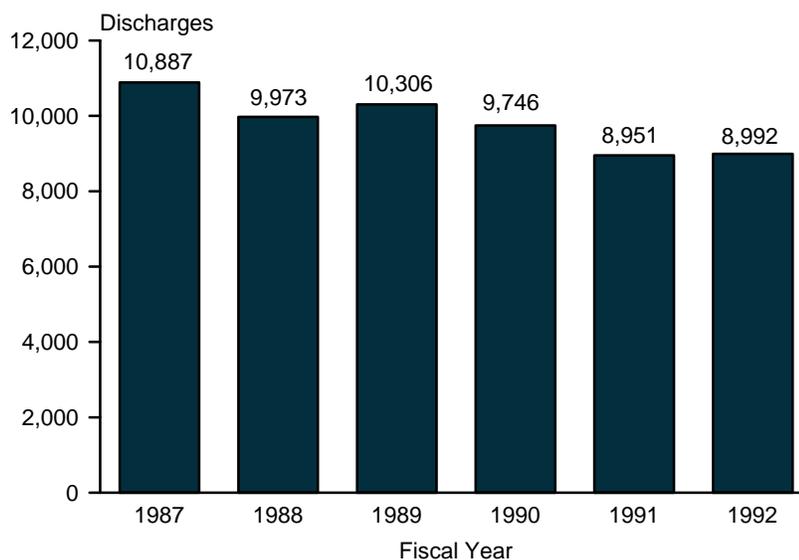


Chart 6.8

Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Males

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native males has decreased 54 percent since 1972-1974. In 1989-1991, the Indian male rate was 71.0 deaths per 100,000 population compared with 26.3 for U.S. All Races males, a ratio of 2.7 to 1.

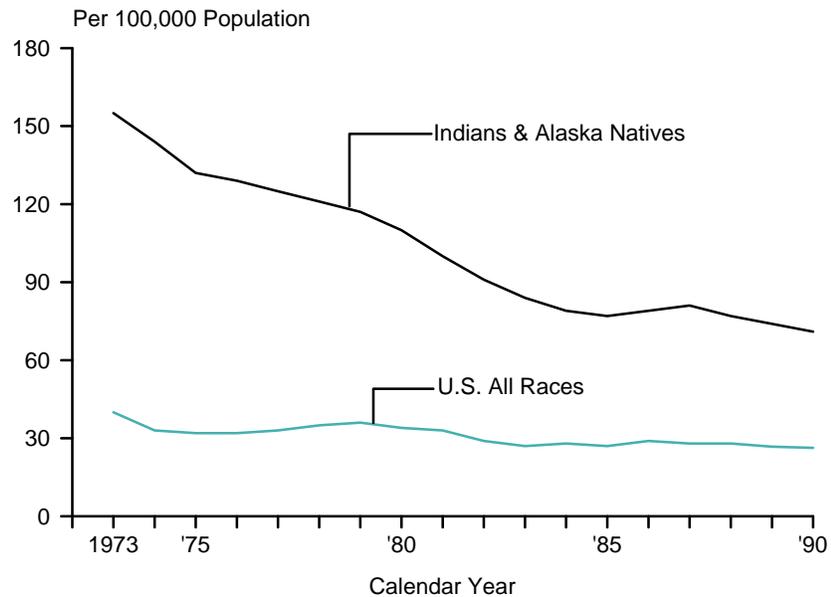


Table 6.8

Motor Vehicle Deaths and Mortality Rates for Males

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1991
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population

Calendar Years(s)	Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races		U.S. White Rate	Ratio Indian to:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		All Races	U.S. White
(1991)	393						
1989. 91 (1990)	399	71.0	32,406	26.3	26.3	2.7	2.7
1988. 90 (1989)	381	73.7	32,704	26.8	26.8	2.8	2.8
1987. 89 (1988)	410	77.4	34,258	28.3	28.5	2.7	2.7
1986. 88 (1987)	423	80.6	33,904	28.1	28.4	2.9	2.8
1985. 87 (1986)	395	79.2	34,088	28.5	28.7	2.8	2.8
1984. 86 (1985)	354	77.4	32,443	27.3	27.6	2.8	2.8
1983. 85 (1984)	351	78.7	32,949	28.0	28.4	2.8	2.8
1982. 84 (1983)	358	84.1	31,907	27.4	27.8	3.1	3.0
1981. 83 (1982)	362	90.9	33,191	28.7	29.3	3.2	3.1
1980. 82 (1981)	405	100.2	37,533	32.7	33.4	3.1	3.0
1979. 81 (1980)	429	109.9	38,861	34.3	34.8	3.2	3.2
1978. 80 (1979)	448	117.0	39,309	35.8	36.2	3.3	3.2
1977. 79 (1978)	431	120.8	38,139	35.1	35.2	3.4	3.4
1976. 78 (1977)	416	125.0	35,804	33.3	33.2	3.8	3.8
1975. 77 (1976)	413	129.2	34,049	32.1	31.8	4.0	4.1
1974. 76 (1975)	419	131.9	33,597	32.2	31.7	4.1	4.2
1973. 75 (1974)	357	144.4	34,133	33.2	32.8	4.3	4.4
1972. 74 (1973)	443	154.8	39,941	39.3	38.4	3.9	4.0
(1972)	399						
1954. 56 (1955)	NA	NA	28,803	38.4	37.8	NA	NA

NOTE: NA denotes data not available. American Indian and Alaska Native rates are for the 3-year periods specified. Numbers of deaths and U.S. rates are for the single year specified.

Chart 6.9

Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Females

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native females has decreased 53 percent since 1972-1974. In 1989-1991, the Indian female rate was 2.5 times the rate for U.S. All Races females, 26.9 compared with 10.7 deaths per 100,000 population.

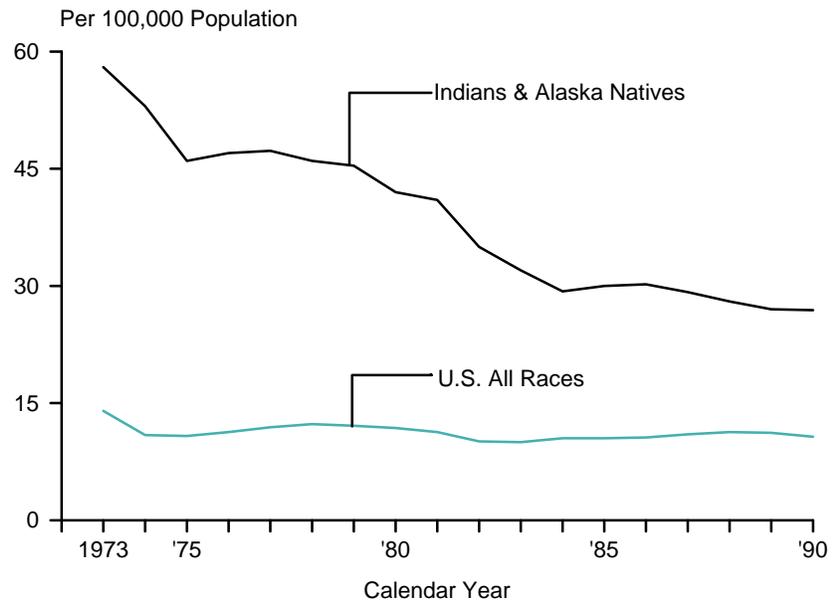


Table 6.9

Motor Vehicle Deaths and Mortality Rates for Females

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1991
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population

Calendar Years(s)	Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races		U.S. White Rate	Ratio Indian to:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		All Races	U.S. White
(1991)	165						
1989. 1991 (1990)	149	26.9	14,408	10.7	11.0	2.5	2.4
1988. 1990 (1989)	155	26.8	14,871	11.2	11.5	2.4	2.3
1987. 1989 (1988)	155	27.7	14,820	11.3	11.6	2.5	2.4
1986. 1988 (1987)	151	29.2	14,386	11.0	11.4	2.7	2.6
1985. 1987 (1986)	171	30.2	13,777	10.6	11.0	2.8	2.7
1984. 1986 (1985)	154	30.0	13,458	10.5	10.8	2.9	2.8
1983. 1985 (1984)	134	29.3	13,314	10.5	10.9	2.8	2.7
1982. 1984 (1983)	140	31.6	12,545	10.0	10.3	3.2	3.1
1981. 1983 (1982)	168	35.1	12,588	10.1	10.5	3.5	3.3
1980. 1982 (1981)	165	40.6	13,852	11.3	11.7	3.6	3.5
1979. 1981 (1980)	193	42.0	14,311	11.8	12.3	3.6	3.4
1978. 1980 (1979)	168	45.4	14,215	12.1	12.6	3.8	3.6
1977. 1979 (1978)	175	46.0	14,272	12.3	12.6	3.7	3.7
1976. 1978 (1977)	177	47.3	13,706	11.9	12.2	4.0	3.9
1975. 1977 (1976)	156	47.0	12,989	11.3	11.5	4.2	4.1
1974. 1976 (1975)	151	46.2	12,256	10.8	10.9	4.3	4.2
1973. 1975 (1974)	138	53.0	12,269	10.9	11.0	4.9	4.8
1972. 1974 (1973)	184	57.8	15,570	14.0	14.0	4.1	4.1
(1972)	158						
1954. 1956 (1955)	NA	NA	9,623	11.6	11.4	NA	NA

NOTE: NA denotes data not available. American Indian and Alaska Native rates are for the 3-year periods specified. Numbers of deaths and U.S. rates are for the single year specified.

Chart 6.10

**Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics
Trend in Patient/Client
Contacts by Nutrition
Function**

The number of patient/client contacts made by the nutrition and dietetics program increased 23 percent from FY 1992 to FY 1993. During this time period, program resources remained essentially the same, but there was about a 5 percent increase in the number of staff using the reporting system, an increase in general nutrition contacts for health promotion, and an increase in ongoing and follow-up visits. General nutrition contacts and ongoing and follow-up visits are less complex and less time-consuming than visits for rehabilitative and therapeutic nutrition.

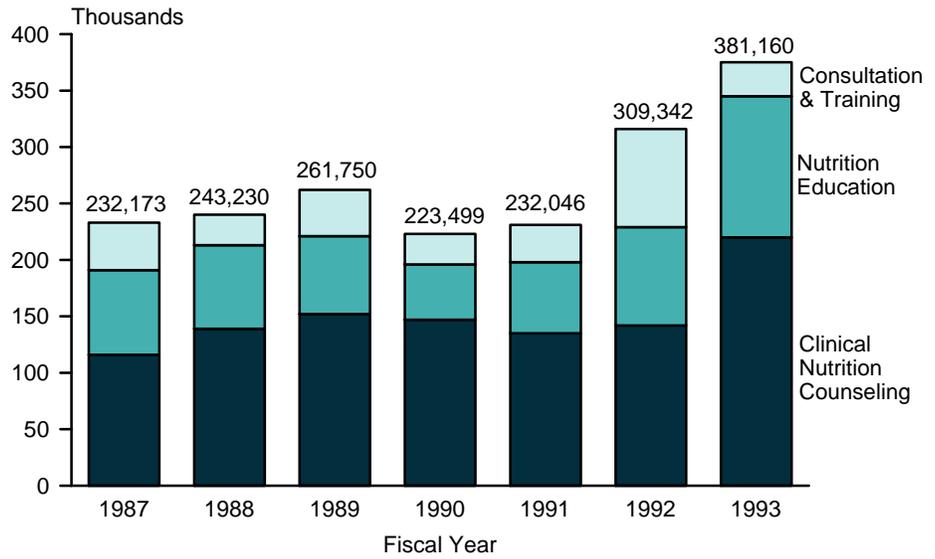


Chart 6.11

**Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics—
Percent of Contacts by
Setting, FY 1993**

The Indian Health Service nutrition and dietetics program made over 381,000 patient/client contacts during FY 1993. The majority of the contacts were in the community (40 percent) and the hospital (38 percent).

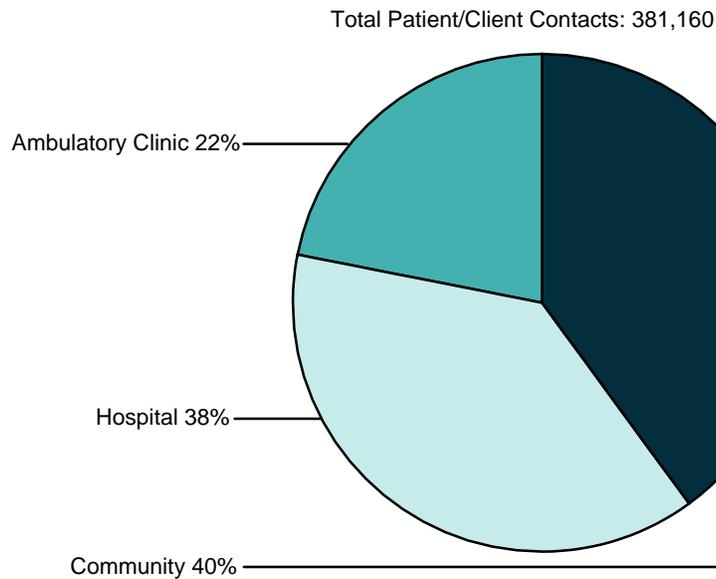


Chart 6.12

**Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics—
Percent of Contacts by
Nutrition Function,
FY 1993**

Over half (56 percent) of the nutrition and dietetics program contacts during FY 1993 were for clinical nutrition counseling and over one-third (36 percent) were for health promotion.

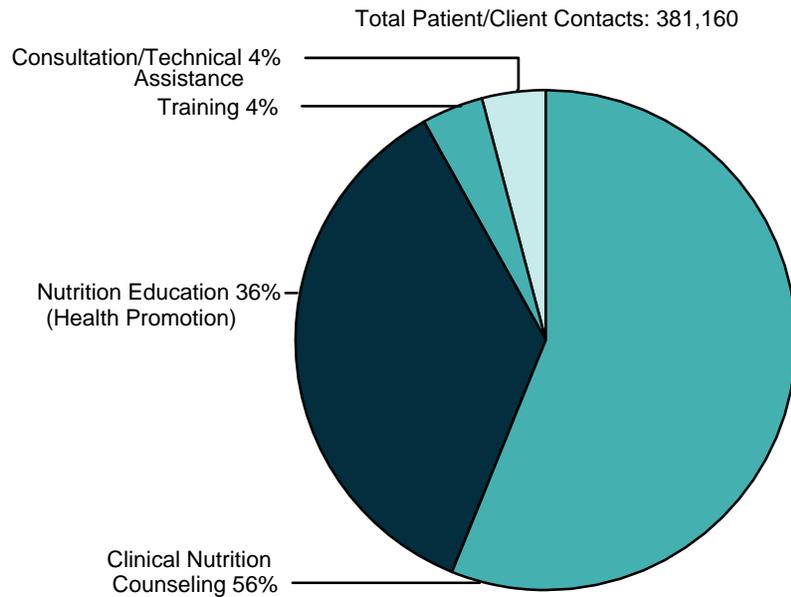


Chart 6.13

**Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics—
Percent of Contacts by
Type of Encounter,
FY 1993**

For the nutrition and dietetics program in FY 1993, ongoing counseling accounted for 57 percent of the encounters, first visits and follow-up accounted for 29 percent of the encounters, and series of classes accounted for 14 percent.

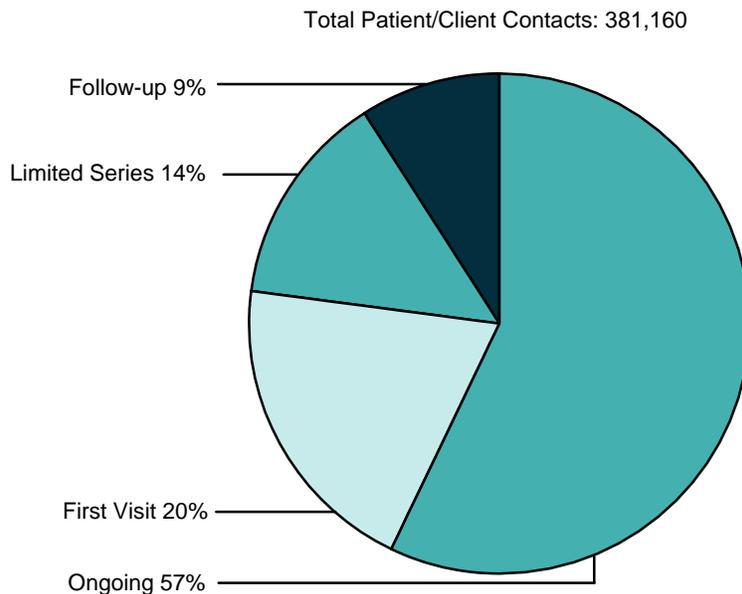


Table 6.11
Nutrition and Dietetics
Patient/Client Contacts

By Setting, Function, and
 Encounter, FY 1993

	Patient/Client Contacts ¹	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Setting		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	381,160	100.0
Community	149,850	39.7
Hospital	144,329	37.9
Ambulatory Clinic	85,394	22.4
Nutrition Function		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	381,160	100.0
Clinical Nutrition Counseling	215,051	56.4
Nutrition Education/Health Promotion	135,680	35.6
Training for IHS and Tribal Staff	16,791	4.4
Consultation/Technical Assistance	13,638	3.6
Encounter		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	381,160	100.0
Ongoing	217,544	57.1
First Visit	75,364	19.8
Limited Series	52,701	13.8
Follow-up	35,551	9.3

¹ Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services, and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

Chart 6.14

Leading Clinical Nutrition Patient/Client Contacts, FY 1993

Of the clinical nutrition counseling contacts made by the nutrition and dietetics program in FY 1993, the majority were for general nutrition (39 percent) and diabetes (26 percent) nutrition counseling.

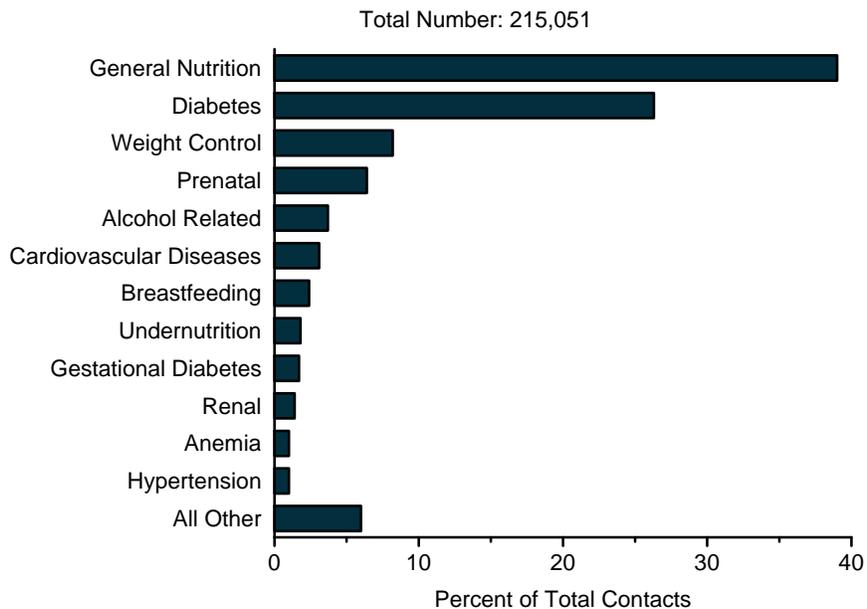


Table 6.14

Leading Clinical Nutrition Patient/Client Contacts, FY 1992

Purpose	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Contacts ¹	215,051	100.0
General Nutrition	83,966	39.0
Diabetes	56,629	26.3
Weight Control	17,679	8.2
Prenatal	13,801	6.4
Alcohol Related	8,072	3.7
Cardiovascular Disease ²	6,763	3.1
Breastfeeding	5,214	2.4
Undernutrition	3,863	1.8
Gestational Diabetes	3,758	1.7
Renal ³	3,127	1.4
Anemia	2,227	1.0
Hypertension	2,223	1.0
All Other	12,937	6.0

¹ Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services, and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

² Formerly .Fat Controlled..

³ Formerly .Sodium..

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Chart 6.15

**Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Percent of Visits by
Program Area, FY 1993**

There were approximately 250,000 public health nursing visits recorded in the Headquarters reports for FY 1993. The most frequent program areas dealt with during these visits were morbidity (30 percent of the visits), health promotion/disease prevention (23 percent), and child health (12 percent).

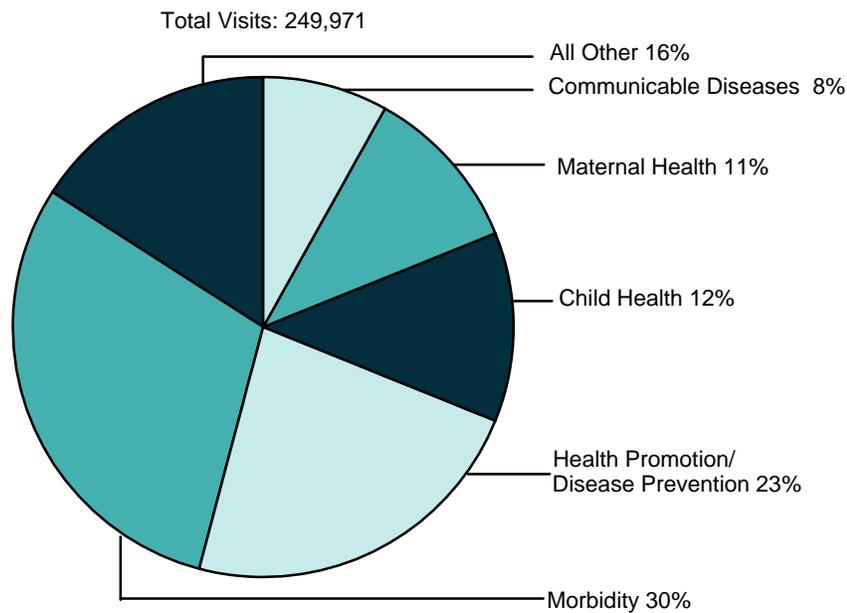


Table 6.15

**IHS Public Health
Nursing Visits by
Program Area, FY 1993**

Program Area	Number of Visits	Percent Distribution
Total Visits	249,971	100.0
Morbidity	76,100	30.4
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	57,430	23.0
Child Health	30,710	12.3
Maternal Health	26,172	10.5
Communicable Disease	20,486	8.2
Mental Health	7,488	3.0
School Health	5,597	2.2
Accidents/Trauma	3,600	1.4
General	22,388	9.0

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 3, Fiscal Year 1993

Chart 6.16

**Indian Health Service
Public Health
Nursing—Percent of PHN
Time by Type of Activity,
FY 1993**

51 percent of public health nursing time in FY 1993 was devoted to patient service in the home, while 24 percent was spent on patient service outside the home.

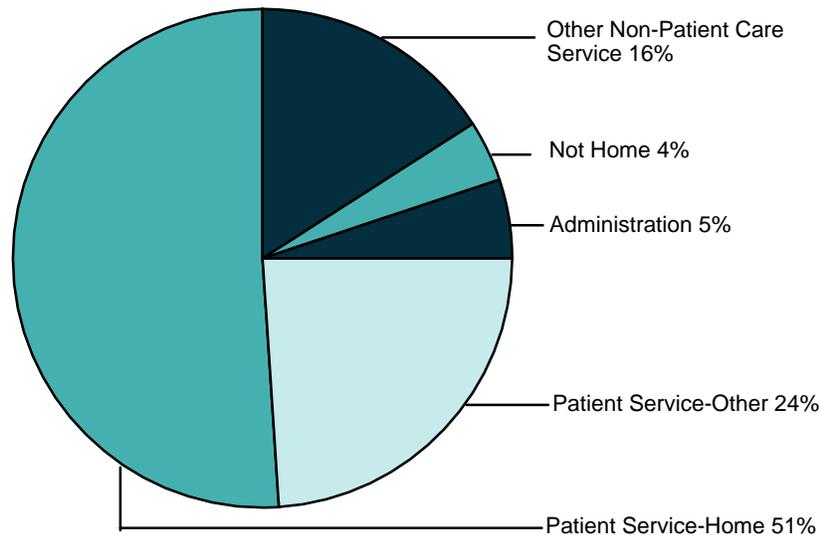


Table 6.16

**IHS Public Health
Nursing Time Worked by
Type of Activity, FY 1993**

Type of Activity	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	227,186	100.0
Patient Service-Home	116,174	51.1
Patient Service-Other	53,710	23.6
Administration	10,204	4.5
Not Home	8,204	3.6
Register/Record Maintenance	7,689	3.4
Coordinating	4,450	2.0
Education Received	3,130	1.4
Client Classes	3,088	1.4
Program Management	2,779	1.2
Community Development	1,363	0.6
Education Provided	1,114	0.5
School	754	0.3
Technical Assistance Provided	721	0.3
Supervision Provided	604	0.3
Supervision Received	548	0.2
Discharge Planning/Hospital Rounds	469	0.2
Technical Assistance Received	93	0.0
Clinic	78	0.0
Interpreting	72	0.0
Other	11,942	5.3

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding. 0.0 represents rounds to zero.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 2, Fiscal Year 1993

Chart 6.17

**Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Patient Visits by Age and
Sex, FY 1993**

For the public health nursing program in FY 1993, female visits outnumbered male visits by nearly 70 percent. 7 percent of all visits pertained to males aged 65 and over. The corresponding percentage for female elderly was 13.

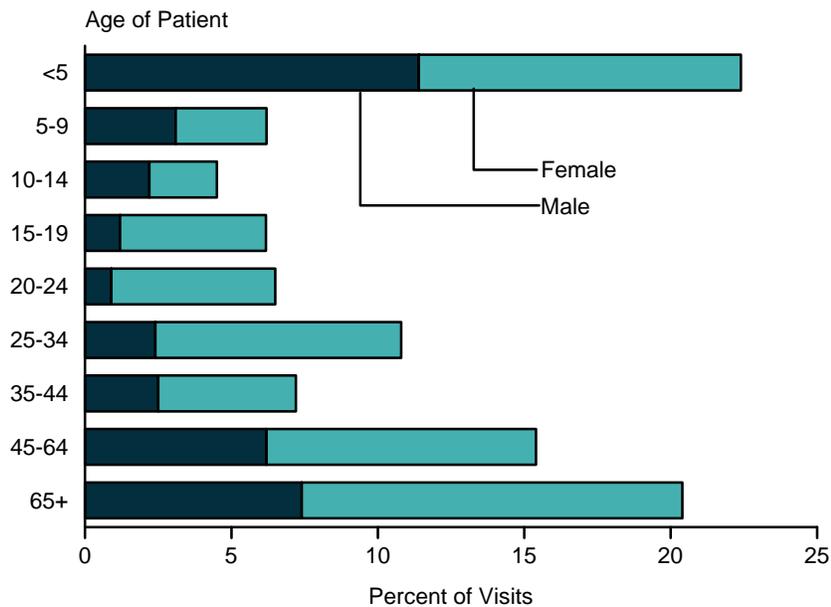


Table 6.17

**IHS Public Health
Nursing Visits by Age
and Sex of Patients,
FY 1993**

Age Group	Number of Visits		Percent Distribution		Ratio Female to Male
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	92,369	154,877	37.4	62.6	1.7
Under 5 years	28,283	27,183	11.4	11.0	1.0
5 to 9 years	7,760	7,597	3.1	3.1	1.0
10 to 14 years	5,428	5,741	2.2	2.3	1.1
15 to 19 years	2,844	12,137	1.2	4.9	4.3
20 to 24 years	2,140	13,838	0.9	5.6	6.5
25 to 34 years	5,811	20,765	2.4	8.4	3.6
35 to 44 years	6,167	11,622	2.5	4.7	1.9
45 to 64 years	15,242	22,821	6.2	9.2	1.5
65 years +	18,282	32,158	7.4	13.0	1.8
Unspecified Age	412	1,015	0.2	0.4	2.5

NOTE: Excludes 2,725 visits with gender not reported.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 19, Fiscal Year 1993

Chart 6.18

**Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing
Visits by Age, FY 1993
Versus 1990 Census**

22 percent of public health nursing visits in FY 1993 pertained to children under 5 years of age and 20 percent pertained to adults over the age of 64. Based on the 1990 Census, these 2 age groups comprised much smaller proportions of the Indian population—12 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

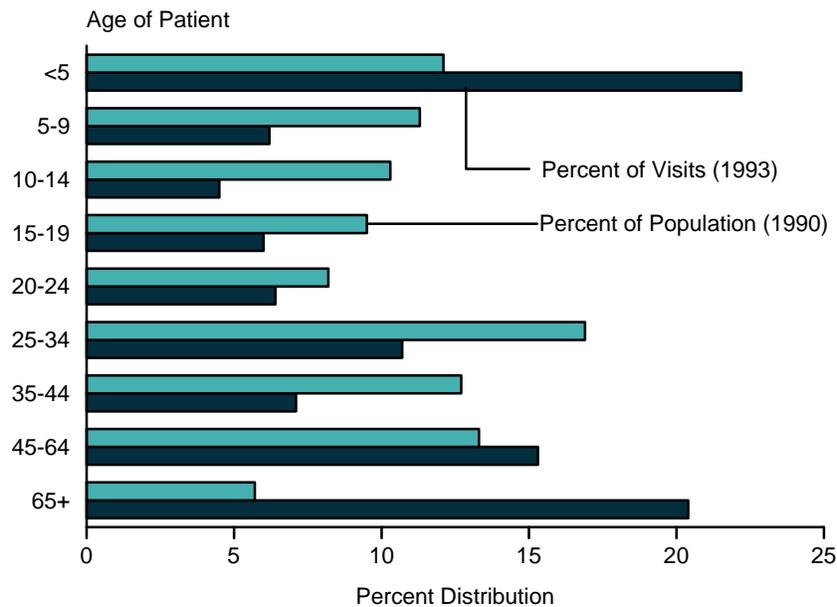


Table 6.18

**IHS Public Health
Nursing Visits by Age of
Patients**

FY 1993 Visits Compared
with 1990 Census Data

Age Group	PHN Visits		1990 Census Percent Distribution ¹	Ratio PHN Visit Distribution to 1990 Census
	Number	Percent Distribution		
All Ages	249,971	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years	55,567	22.2	12.1	1.8
5 to 9 years	15,380	6.2	11.3	0.5
10 to 14 years	11,185	4.5	10.3	0.4
15 to 19 years	15,025	6.0	9.5	0.6
20 to 24 years	16,056	6.4	8.2	0.8
25 to 34 years	26,654	10.7	16.9	0.6
35 to 44 years	17,831	7.1	12.7	0.6
45 to 64 years	38,162	15.3	13.3	1.2
65 years+	50,890	20.4	5.7	3.6
Unspecified Age	3,221	1.3	.	.

¹ Based on data contained in the 1990 Census modified age, race, and sex file for American Indians and Alaska Natives residing in the IHS service area.

NOTE: PHN percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service Public Health Nursing Report, No. 14, Fiscal Year 1993

Chart 6.19

Distribution of CHR Client Contacts by Setting, FY 1993

The community health representatives (CHR) program made over 4.1 million client contacts in FY 1993. Most of these contacts took place in the community (41 percent), followed by home (26 percent).

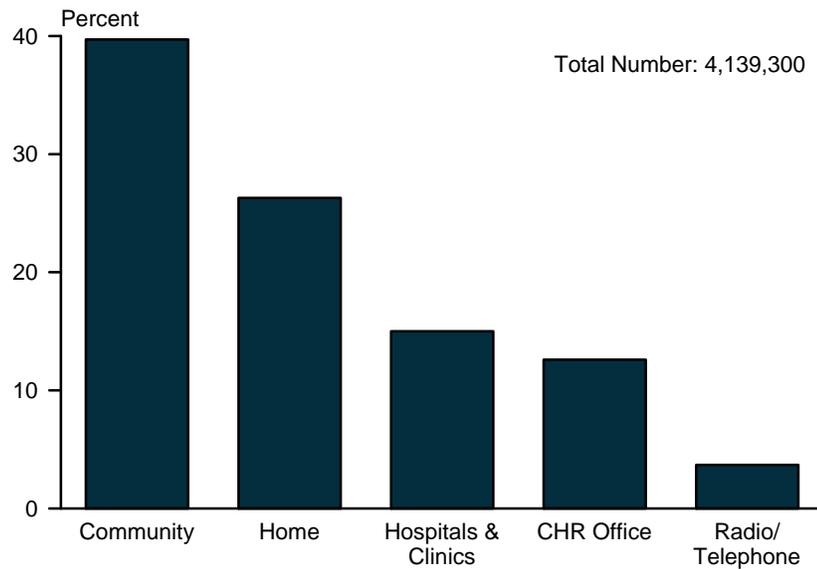


Table 6.19

Community Health Representative Client Contacts

By Setting, FY 1993

	Client Contacts ¹	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts ¹	² 4,139,300	100.0
Community	1,693,733	40.9
Home	1,094,374	26.4
Hospitals and Clinics	659,220	15.4
CHR Office	522,448	12.6
Radio/Telephone	152,415	3.7

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks during October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993 and inflated to represent all weeks during Fiscal Year 1993.

² Total includes 37,110 client contacts (0.9 percent of total contacts) with setting not reported.

Chart 6.20
**CHR Client Contacts—
Trend in Leading
Detailed Activities,
FY 1990–1993**

The two leading detailed activities for CHR contacts in FY 1993 were health education (23 percent) and case management (17 percent). In FY 1990, the top two were patient and medical supplies transportation (18 percent) and health education (12 percent).

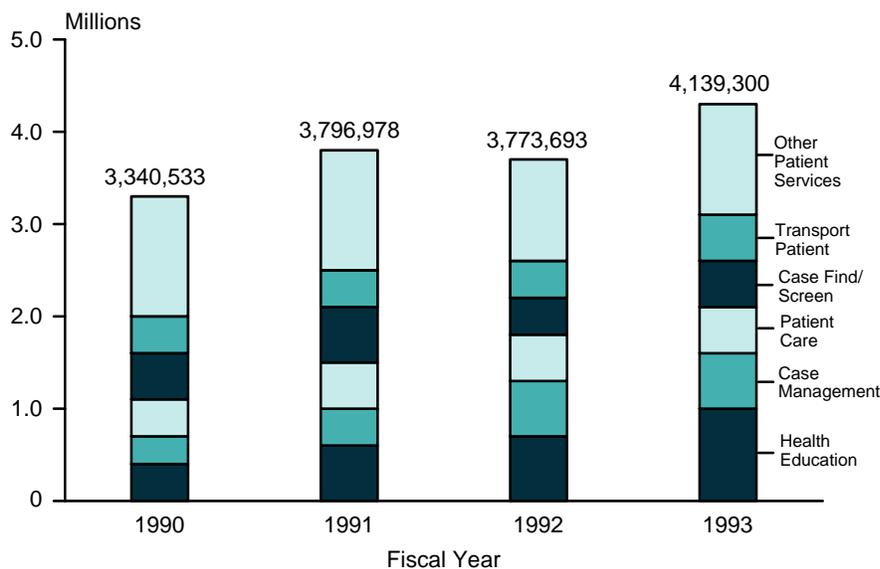


Table 6.20
**Community Health
Representative Client
Contacts**

For Leading Detailed
Activities, FY 1990–1993

Detailed Activity	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total Client Contacts ¹	3,340,533	3,796,978	² 3,773,693	² 4,139,300
Percent Distribution				
Total Client Contacts ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health Education	11.6	14.9	18.7	23.4
Case Management	7.8	9.7	16.4	17.0
Provide Patient Care	11.3	10.3	11.0	11.5
Case Finding and Screening	11.3	12.4	14.3	11.2
Transport Patient	³ 18.0	³ 16.2	12.2	10.5
Monitor Patient	10.2	9.9	9.7	8.9
Provide Environmental Services	7.3	8.5	5.7	5.4
Provide Homemaker Services	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.6
Interpret/Translate for Patient	1.2	2.6	1.1	1.2
Provide Emergency Care	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Provide Other Patient Services	⁴ 19.8	⁴ 13.8	8.1	7.8

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1, 1992 and September 30, 1993 and inflated to represent all weeks during each fiscal year.

² Total includes activity unspecified, not shown separately. Percent distribution based on number of client contacts with activity specified.

³ Includes the delivery of medical supplies to patients in 1990 and 1991.

⁴ Includes the provision of patient clerical services, in 1990 and 1991.

Chart 6.21

Leading Health Problems for CHR Client Contacts, FY 1993

The two leading health problems for CHR contacts in FY 1993 were health promotion/disease prevention (21 percent) and diabetes (13 percent).

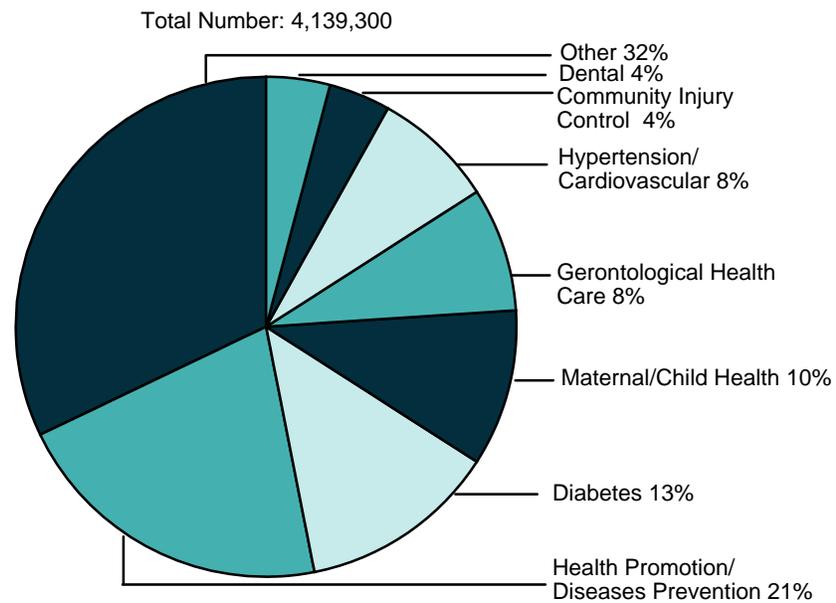


Table 6.21

Community Health Representative Client Contacts

For Leading Health Problems, FY 1993

Health Problem	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts ¹	² 4,139,300	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	850,241	20.5
Diabetes	553,192	13.4
Maternal/Child Health	423,596	10.2
Gerontological Health Care	346,275	8.4
Hypertension/Cardiovascular Disease	321,197	7.8
Community Injury Control	145,923	3.5
Dental	143,901	3.5
Communicable Disease	122,042	2.9
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	93,723	2.3
Cancer	62,227	1.5
Mental Health	47,282	1.1
AIDS	45,622	1.1
Other General Medical	770,053	18.6

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1, 1992 and September 30, 1993 and inflated to represent all weeks during Fiscal Year 1993.

² Total includes 49,013 client contacts (1.2 percent) with health problem not specified.

Chart 6.22

Leading Types of CHR Incoming Client Referrals, FY 1993

The CHR program received nearly 1.3 million referrals in FY 1993. Family/self/community referrals comprised 39 percent of the total, while 16 percent came from fellow CHRs.

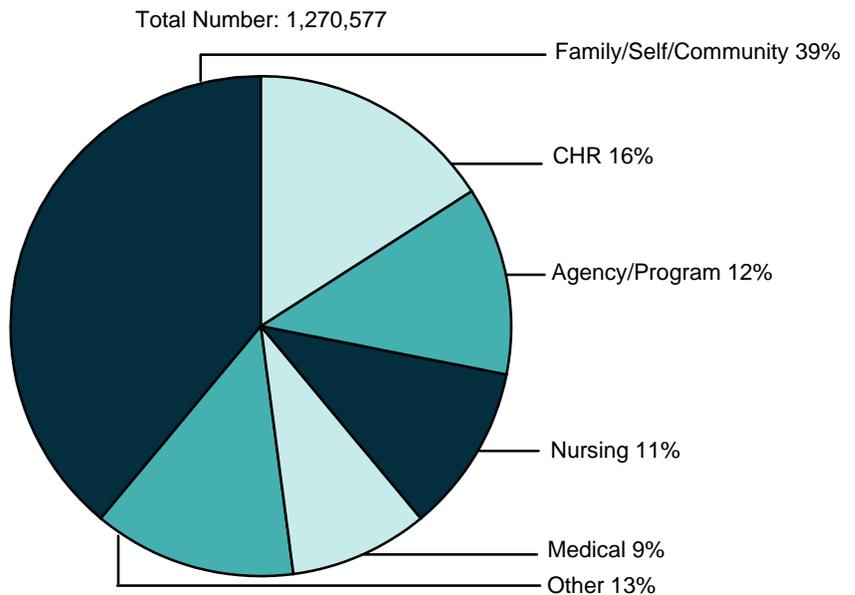
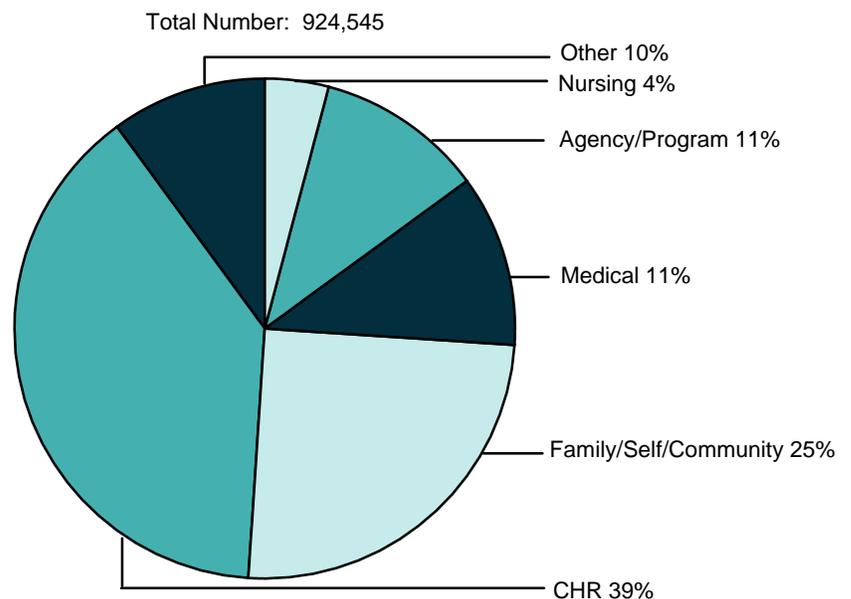


Chart 6.23

Leading Types of CHR Outgoing Client Referrals, FY 1993

The CHR program made over 900,000 referrals in FY 1993. CHR to CHR referrals made up 39 percent of outgoing CHR referrals, while family/self/community received 25 percent of these referrals, and medical professionals and agencies/programs each received 11 percent.



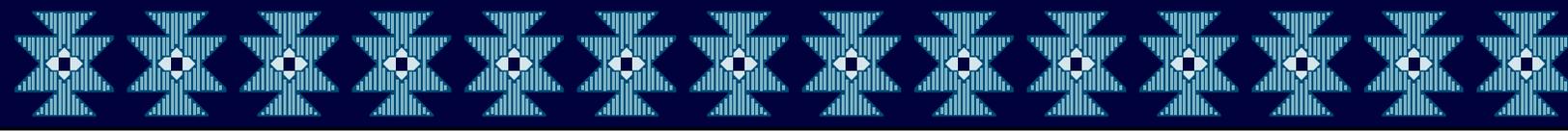


Chart 6.24

***Types of Indian Homes
with Sanitation Facilities
Funded by Indian Health
Service (1993)***

Since 1960, over 196,000 Indian homes were funded by Indian Health Service for the provision of sanitation facilities.

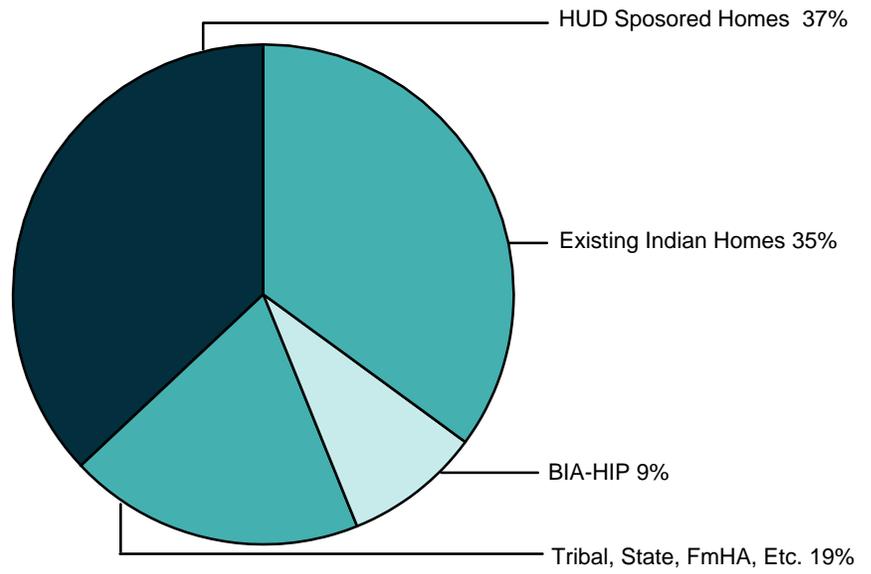


Table 6.24

**Indian Homes Funded to Receive Sanitation Facilities From IHS,
FY 1960–1993**

Fiscal Year	Total First Service	First Service and Upgrade	Existing First Service	HUD First Service	HIP First Service	Tribal and Other	Total Upgrade
Total	196,478	266,663	68,210	72,942	17,932	37,394	70,186
1993	8,246	11,559	1,759	2,074	426	3,987	3,313
1992	6,168	11,571	1,883	1,339	423	2,523	5,404
1991	7,626	12,119	1,818	2,062	902	2,846	4,493
1990	4,647	6,800	361	1,975	518	1,794	2,153
1989	7,235	10,208	1,754	1,844	649	2,989	2,973
1988	5,785	8,463	2,151	1,699	606	1,330	2,678
1987	5,064	6,111	157	3,035	372	1,501	1,047
1986	5,281	7,057	319	2,378	574	2,010	1,776
1985	4,424	8,386	129	2,101	574	1,621	3,962
1984	3,600	7,479	101	1,332	660	1,507	3,879
1983	4,846	9,440	1,804	1,072	1,174	796	4,594
1982	8,311	9,820	782	5,725	504	1,301	1,509
1981	6,193	9,112	668	3,897	501	1,127	2,919
1980	6,420	9,231	596	4,188	607	1,029	2,812
1979	6,816	8,295	1,166	3,758	655	1,237	1,479
1978	3,144	3,448	442	1,133	790	779	304
1977	14,155	21,639	5,840	4,999	1,408	1,909	7,484
1976	7,378	9,832	654	4,590	720	1,414	2,455
1975	5,910	8,381	1,520	2,419	851	1,121	2,471
1974	6,091	8,189	2,505	1,961	565	1,061	2,099
1973	7,599	9,166	2,626	3,349	1,066	560	1,567
1972	8,719	10,988	2,380	4,848	701	790	2,269
1971	5,101	6,847	863	2,961	726	551	1,746
1970	6,753	7,701	1,978	3,840	617	318	949
1969	6,294	7,087	3,974	1,416	445	459	793
1968	4,905	5,130	3,563	747	455	141	225
1967	4,032	5,130	3,042	696	114	181	1,098
1966	4,134	4,399	2,580	953	101	500	266
1965	4,036	4,689	3,625	340	71	0	653
1964	6,056	6,371	5,750	164	142	0	316
1963	5,450	5,916	5,420	0	20	10	466
1962	3,408	3,413	3,357	51	0	0	5
1961	2,600	2,636	2,590	0	0	10	36
1960	60	60	60	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Data for the later years represent estimates of services to be provided.

Chart 6.25

Contributions to Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Projects (1993)

Contributions to Indian Health Service sanitation facilities projects are received from numerous sources. In FY 1993, Tribes were the largest contributors to these cooperative projects.

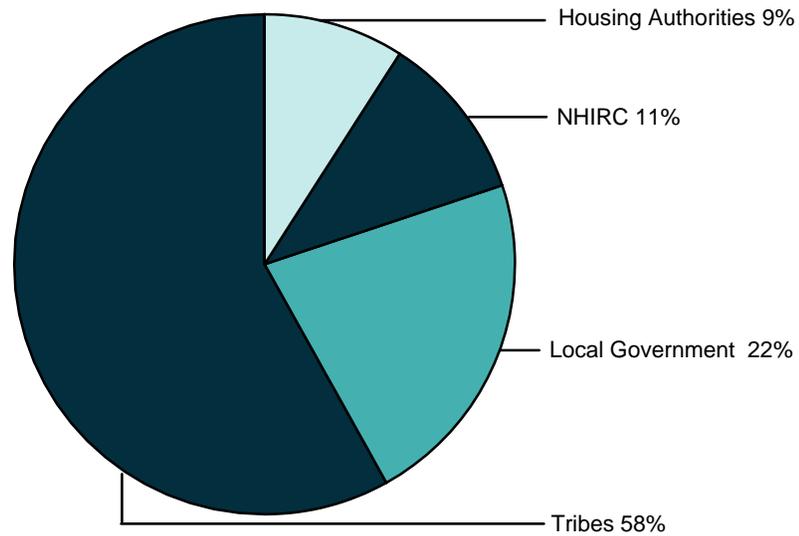


Table 6.25

P.L. 86-121 Program

Summary of Cash Contributions Received in FY 1993 by Contributor

Contributor	Contributions	Percent
Total	\$18,330,384	100.0
Tribes ¹	10,674,172	58.2
Local Government	3,971,578	21.7
Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission (NHIRC)	2,085,280	11.4
Housing Authorities	1,545,354	8.4
Nonprofit Organizations	39,000	0.2
Businesses	0	.
Individuals	0	.
State Government	15,000	0.1

¹ Includes EPA and DHUD Community Development Block Grant funds that were contributed by Tribes.

Chart 6.26

**Sanitation Facilities
Deficiencies FY 1994—Costs**

The FY 1994 sanitation facility deficiency of \$609 million to serve existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities represents the cost to provide first service sanitation facilities, to upgrade existing facilities, to provide solid waste facilities, and to provide assistance to operation and maintenance organizations.

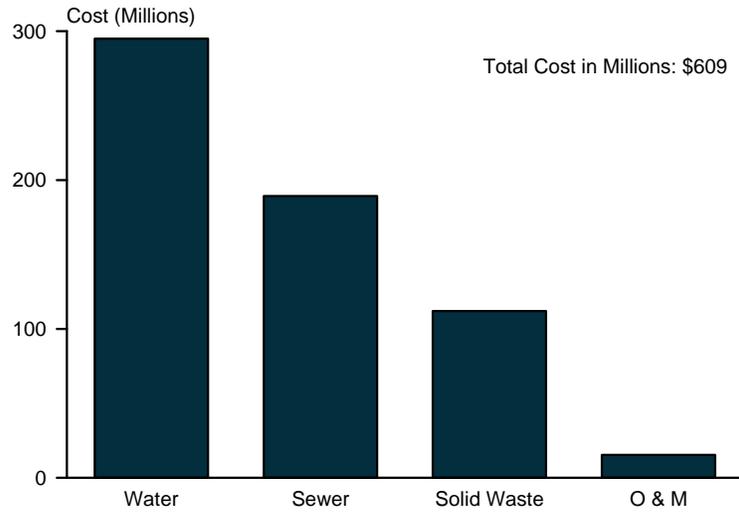


Chart 6.27

**Sanitation Facilities
Deficiencies FY 1994—Units**

The sanitation facility deficiency for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities is categorized into requirements for water, sewer, assistance to establish and equip organizations to operate and maintain the facilities, and solid waste disposal systems. Units are the total number of homes.

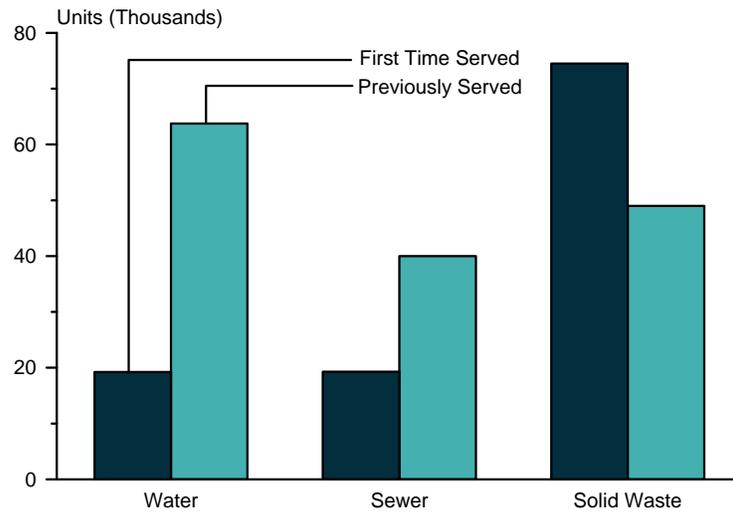


Table 6.26

Sanitation Facilities

Deficiency Summary (FY 1994)

Total Deficiency, \$608,501,064¹

	Water		Sewer		Solid Waste		Operation and Maintenance	
	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)
Total	85,323	\$297,445	60,153	\$185,414	122,974	\$117,903	47,348	\$7,739
1st Service	20,531		19,708		74,958			
Previous Service	64,792		40,445		48,016			

¹ Cost estimates are for projects in current IHS funding plan. Additional projects totaling approximately \$1,003 million, mostly for the provision of piped water and sewer to 2.5 percent of existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities, are not considered economically feasible at this time.

